

Chihuahua: September 1934, *Dobie 2* (TEX); Chuhuichupa, August-September 1936, *LeSeueur 988* (F, MO, TEX, UC); 10 miles east of Chuhuichupa, September 28, 1939, *Muller 3547* (LUNDELL, UC); Near Colonia Garcia, August 5, 1899, *Townsend & Barber 230* (F, MO, NY, UC, US); About 47 miles west of Vieja Casas Grandes, August 29, 1952, *Tucker 2573* (ARIZ).

Ratibida latipalearis is apparently closely related to *R. columnifera* of temperate North America and *R. mexicana* of northern Mexico. It is distinguished from both by the palea being mostly broader than long; black unicellular glands on the ligules, disc corolla lobes, anther apices and one edge of the palea; leaves more dissected than *R. mexicana* and the pinnate leaf segments broader than in *R. columnifera*.

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AN UNUSUAL ERIANTHUS ALOPECUROIDES — In the course of collecting in the Arkansas Ozarks, during October 1963, the author encountered an unusual specimen (*Robinson 2316*, KANU) of *Erianthus alopecuroides* (L.) Ell. near Lorine, Randolph County. The inflorescence contained 2-awned, pedicellate spikelets intermingled with normal 1-awned ones. Demaree (*34477*, KANU) collected a specimen near Malvern, Hot Springs, County, in October 1953, which has a few 2-awned spikelets.

Dr. Jason Swallen reports, in a personal communication, that material from Arkansas and Missouri deposited in the United States National Museum does not exhibit this condition. An examination of material in the University of Arkansas Herbarium did not reveal any 2-awned specimens.

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The author thanks Mr. R. Segal for photographing the specimen.



Plate 1304. *Erianthus alopecuroides* (L.) Ell. $\times 8$.